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such regulation and control as will prevent waste, extravagance and monopoly; but will at the same time, not merely promote, but encourage such use and development as will serve the interests of the people generally."

ELIZABETH LARRABEE

Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 70. Prehistoric Villages, Castles and Towers of Southwestern Colorado. By J. WALTER FEWKES, Washington, 1919, pp. 79 + 33 plates.

The prehistoric ruins with which this work deals are located in southwestern Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, the domain of the Cliff-dwellers. The purpose of this article, as stated by the author, is to apply the observations which he made on trips taken in 1917 and 1918 to this region to the determination of the culture of the prehistoric period.

Reference is made to the works of Jackson, Holmes, Morgan, Prudden, Nordenskiöld and others in this field. The ruins are classified in four groups, (1) villages or clusters of houses, (2) cliff-houses, (3) towers and great houses, and (4) rooms. Following is a more or less minute description of about sixty different ruins. The description is illustrated by many drawings to show the location and ground plans of the ruins, and also by an appendix containing seventy-one photographic views of the various ruins. Some space is given to the Grass Mesa, the cemetery, the artificial reservoirs, the pictographs and the pottery and stone implements found in this region. Finally, the author draws from the foregoing analysis conclusions as to the culture of the period.

This article will be of greatest interest to those working in the field of American ethnology, as it summarizes what has been done and shows that much remains to be done in the way of excavation and reconstruction of the ruins.

WELTHY AGATHA SHIVELY

Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 60. Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities, Part I. Introductory. The Lithnic Industries. By W. H. HOLMES, ethnologist in charge. Washington, 1919, pp. 380.

This book forms one of the series of handbooks of the

Bureau of American Ethnology, completed by M. Holmes while chief of the bureau. It is written not so much as a formal presentation of the subject as for reference, and presents the antiquities of the continent so as to make them available to the student who is interested in the evolution of culture among men.

In the evolution of civilization too little care is given as a rule to prehistoric culture. Although the task is difficult and presents many complex problems, due primarily to general misunderstanding, misinterpreted data and lack of concrete knowledge, the author has given his best efforts, the valuable work of a lifetime spent almost entirely in study and research upon this subject. It is one of the best brief works available upon the subject. In tracing race origin the author relies upon living people, grave remains, art and industries of the aborigines and traditions.

Man is traced back to the quaternary period of the glacial epoch in America, but there is no conclusive proof of man's existence in America before that time. The beginnings are probably found in Asia. The logical way of coming to America seems to have been by the Bering strait. This progress was the result of a gradual migration in the face of great dangers, but analogies tend to show that man readily adapted himself to each new environment. The effects of this migration were many new activities, such as the study of metallurgy, building, art, etc., and upon this range of culture depends the whole aboriginal advance from savagery to civilization. All this data depends largely upon chronology which has been determined back to 100 B. C.

The culture areas of the continent number some twenty-two, influenced largely by climate and geographical conditions. The subject matter of archaeological research is classified according to the methods of treating material, the tools employed being derived from animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. A great deal of space is given to the method of acquiring minerals and to the history and location of various mines.

The task of the author is complex and covers a large field, open almost to unlimited research, but the analysis is very suggestive. Those who desire a thrilling story will be dis-

appointed, although the work as a whole is interesting. There are parts, however, that might be made less technical; too much space might be said to be devoted to the acquirement and utilization of material and not enough relation shown between the various culture areas.

M. J. LONSDON

Thirty-third Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1911-1912. By F. W. HODGE, ethnologist in charge, Washington, 1919, pp. 677.

The book is divided into six parts: The Administrative Report; Uses of Plants by the Indians of the Missouri River Region, by Dr. Melvin Randolph Gilmore; Preliminary Account of the Antiquities of the Region Between the Manchos and La Plata Rivers in Southwestern Colorado, by Earl H. Morris; Designs in Hopi Pottery, by Jessi Walker Fewkis; The Hawaiian Romance of Laieikawai, with introduction and translation by Martha Warren Beckwith; and appendix containing abstracts from Hawaiian stories collected by Forander and edited by Thomas G. Thrum of the Bishop museum, Honolulu.

The first forty pages are taken up with the administrative report, giving the results of ethnological researches among American Indians and the natives of Hawaii, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. It also includes reports on other phases of the work of the bureau.

One of the most interesting parts of the book is the paper by Dr. Gilmore. He shows a knowledge of the folklore, ritual, ceremony, custom, song, story and philosophy of the Indians which makes the taxonomic list of plants, which covers seventy-seven pages, far from being a recital of dry, uninteresting facts such as one might expect from the treatment of a technical subject. Preceding the list of plants are three well written articles on Ethnic Botany, Influence of Flora on Human Activities and Culture, and Influence of Human Population on Flora, with especial reference to the bearing the subjects have on Indian life. In the second paper, by Earl Morris, the minor antiquities that are pictured together with his interesting description gives the reader a good pic-